



The Commercial,  
Railway  
and Distributing Centre  
--of--

**North-Western**  
**Saskatchewan**

Famous For  
Stock Raising, Dairying,  
Grain Growing  
and  
Mixed Farming

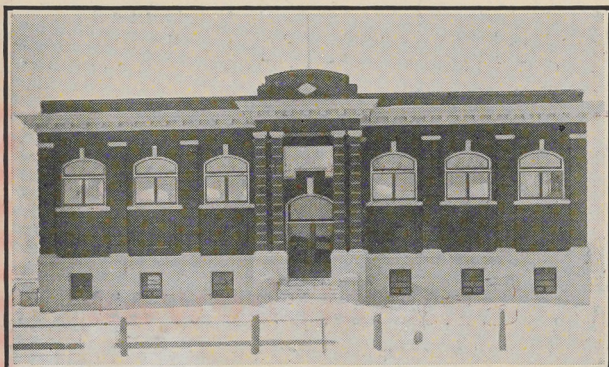
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Issued in 1922 by the  
North Battleford Board of Trade

# The City

North Battleford, the fifth city of Saskatchewan has sprung up with astonishing rapidity. It was founded in 1905, was incorporated a village in the spring of 1906, a town in the same year, and a city in 1913. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River, opposite the old historic town of Battleford, the one time capital of the North-west Territories.

North Battleford is an important divisional point on the Canadian National Railways, 254 miles east of Edmonton and 573 miles west of Winnipeg. It has a new fifteen-stall Round



Carnegie Library, North Battleford

House and within the station yards there are fifteen miles of trackage. It is the commercial, railway and distributing centre of North-West Saskatchewan. From it six lines of railway radiate, as follows: main line of Canadian National Railways easterly to Winnipeg, and westerly to Edmonton; Jackfish branch, north-west to St. Walburg; Blaine Lake line, north-east; Battleford-Biggar line, south; and the Carruthers branch, south and west. In addition a cross-country line from Turtleford, thence south-easterly, is under construction.

Within the area tributary to North Battleford, served by these railways, there is a population of over 60,000, the greater portion of whom are engaged in farming and stock raising.



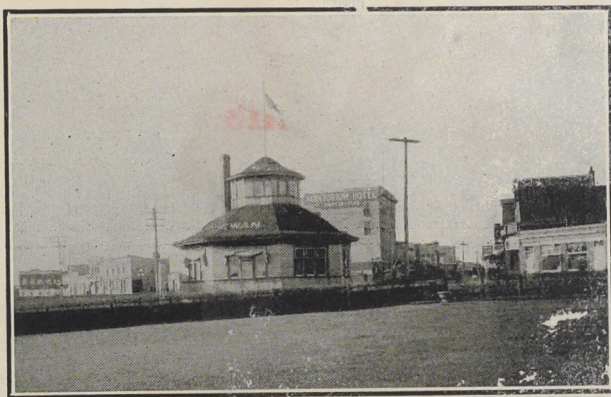
Since the next distributing centre to the west is Edmonton, 254 miles distant, it will readily be seen that North Battleford commands a large territory, extending many miles into the Province of Alberta, for wholesale and distributing purposes and offers splendid openings for the establishment of factories and branch houses of eastern manufacturers to supply the rapidly increasing population of this vast area.

In the industrial section of the City there are suitable warehouse and factory sites adjoining trackage which can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Commercial houses of every description to be found in an agricultural country may safely depend on an ever increasing volume of business which the certain expansion of the district in the coming years will guarantee.

North Battleford owns and operates its electric light and power plant and water system. Two years ago North Battleford took another step forward in municipal enterprise by installing a central steam heating system. This is supplied by steam from the power plant; already the following buildings are being satisfactorily heated by it; four hotels, several apartment blocks, banks, office blocks, stores, theatre, Post Office, customs office, telegraph office, garages, etc.

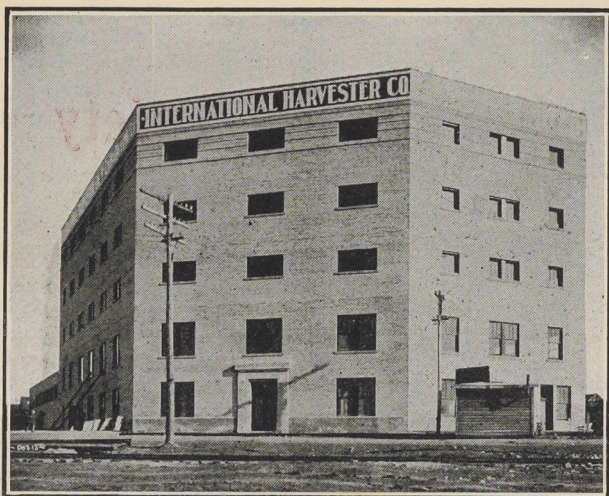
There has also been considerable inquiry regarding the possibilities of this system for manufacturing purposes and since the system was first installed the local <sup>city</sup> has been continuously supplied with steam from the power plant. The many advantages of steam heat are apparent; it involves no labour to the consumer; ser-





vice is continuous day and night as long as it is desired; it avoids making dust and dirt; it reduces fire risk tremendously; it reduces the fire insurance rate. In short, it is dependable, clean, and economical. North Battleford's plant is believed to be the only municipal steam heating system in Canada and possibly the only municipal plant on the Continent.

The following excerpt is from a report entitled "The Province of Saskatchewan, Canada; Its Development and Opportunities" by F. H. Kitto, issued in 1919 by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—



One of North Battleford's Implement Warehouses

"Too often the rapid growth of a new town is marred by a cheap class of buildings being hurriedly thrown together. The traveller cannot but be struck by the absence of such signs in North Battleford. Not only are the streets and public buildings of an attractive, modern and permanent nature, but the residential sections exhibit the same traits. The expansion of the city along these lines is most adequately provided for. A very fine collegiate institute and a number of excellent schools are found. The churches, hospitals and library are well in keeping with their usual high standing throughout the province. The outlook of this young city is very promising."



# Employment Service

There is in this country what is known as the Employment Service of Canada which is a system of labor offices or exchanges operated jointly by the Federal and various Provincial Governments. In the Province of Saskatchewan there are nine such offices, one of which is in North Battleford. There is no charge to either employers or employees for this service; the expenses are borne by the Governments. Private employment agencies are not permitted to operate in Saskatchewan.

## North Battleford District

North Battleford district is comparatively new from a farming standpoint, the first homesteaders having settled here about twenty years ago, but—owing to the fertility of the soil—it has already made tremendous strides in development.

The soil consists mostly of a dark loam, varying from eight to sixteen inches in depth, on a chocolate sub-soil. It is undulating in parts and is slightly wooded, providing excellent shelter for stock, besides giving it a park-like appearance. It has a plentiful supply of good fresh water furnished by rivers, creeks, springs and small lakes, or from wells usually from twenty to sixty feet in depth. The soil is easily cultivated by horse or tractor power.



Meota Beach, Jackfish Lake

# Climate

The district possesses a climate which is particularly healthy and invigorating. Spring and autumn are delightful seasons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. In winter, which usually sets in in November and breaks up the latter part of March, the weather is sharp, frequently registering below zero, but it is dry and tolerable. In summer the mercury may rise to between 85 and 95 degrees, but the heat is always modified by the never-failing breeze and even after the hottest days the nights are cool. The snowfall during the winter months is light, seldom exceeding twelve inches. The rainfall usually amounts to from twelve to sixteen inches, the greater portion of which generally comes in May. June and July—the growing season.



An Oat Field In The District

# Grains

Saskatchewan's fame for grain growing—that of being unequalled by any other state or province on the continent—is well known; and the district tributary to North Battleford produces as good grain as any in the province. Wheat, oats, barley, fall and spring rye and flax all yield heavy crops of good quality.



not in book

## Forage

All the forage crops common to the West, including alfalfa, timothy, and other grasses, grow luxuriantly practically all over the district. Corn and sunflowers, for ensilage, have also been grown successfully by many local farmers. There is still a vast acreage of uncultivated land, which is covered by rich, native grasses; vetch and pea-vine are also found in parts.

## Roots and Vegetables

Roots grown in the district consist of swedes, turnips, mangel wurzels, beets, etc. Specimens of the two former frequently weigh 18 to 20 pounds and of mangels 10 to 12 pounds. All varieties of vegetables grown in temperate climates grow in abundance and mature in the North Battleford district, including cabbages cauliflowers, peas, beans, carrots, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, potatoes, etc.

## Fruit

Owing to the newness of the district, fruit growing has probably been somewhat neglected as compared with other crops, but all the hardy small fruits, such as gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, red, black and white currants, plums, rhubarb etc. are grown; they yield heavily and mature.



Breaking the Prairie Sod

# Live Stock

The North Battleford district is admirably adapted for stock raising and mixed farming. Some cheap shelter is generally provided for sheep and swine to run in during the coldest nights in the middle of the winter, but no shelter, other than that provided by nature, is required for horses and beef cattle.

There is always a big demand for good strong horses and the profit in the production of beef in this district is probably greater than in any other on the Continent (except a few similar districts). Nature has been bountiful in providing an unlimited supply of pure water and an abundance of rich, nutritious native grass on which beef is finished at a very nominal cost.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture will, in accordance with the regulations of the "Live stock Purchase and Sales Act" of the province, select and purchase cattle and sheep and sell them at cost to farmers on easy terms. Many farmers avail themselves of this arrangement and soon become well established in the livestock industry.

# Poultry

Poultry raising in this part of Saskatchewan is a growing and profitable business. Providing a poultry house is light, free from draughts and well ventilated, a good supply of eggs is obtained all through the winter. A poultry house with cotton front gives satisfaction.

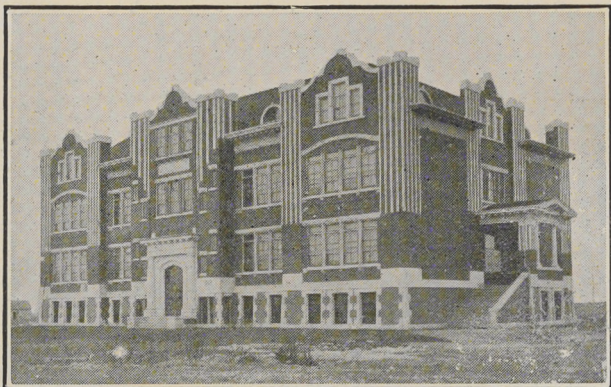
# Markets

As a market for the products of the farm, North Battleford has a flour mill, grain elevators, large loading platform, creamery, cold storage plant, and railway stockyards, while fast freight trains leave every day, running directly to Winnipeg and other large eastern markets. There are grain elevators and small stockyards at each of the stations on the various railways in the district; also a Co-operative Stock Shipping Association at several points.



# Education

The school system of the province is acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any on the continent. One-eighteenth part of the whole of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set apart as a school grant for the maintenance of public schools. This provides a very large fund which makes possible an adequate and advanced school system at small cost to the home-maker. The local management of school affairs is in the hands of trustees, elected by the residents. Wherever there are sufficient children to justify a school district, one is organized. The cost to the settler of maintaining a school is comparatively small, owing to liberal Government assistance and the fact that all privately owned lands, whether occupied or not, must bear their share of the charge. In the local Inspectorate there are eighty-two rural schools, and in North Battleford there are two Public Schools, a Separate School and a Collegiate Institute.



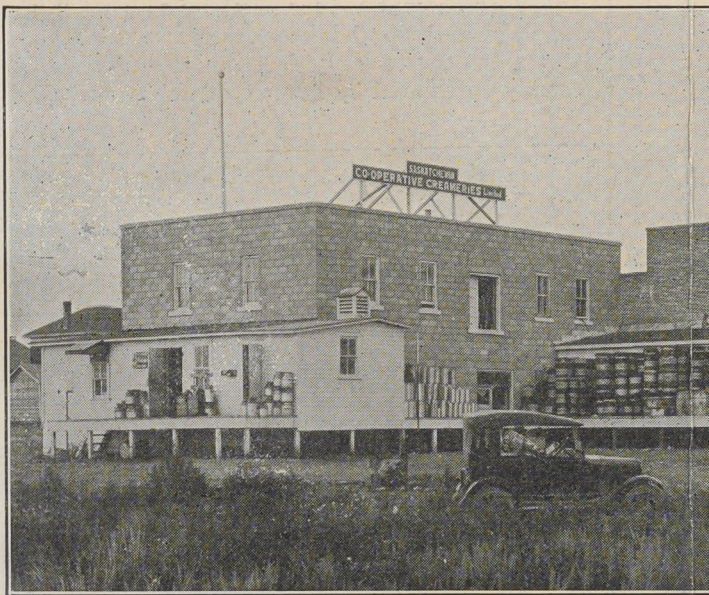
Collegiate Institute, North Battleford

The College of Agriculture of the Provincial University, in addition to educating the sons and daughters of the farmers, renders much assistance to the farmers themselves through demonstrations, lectures and the distribution of literature, containing practical advice and the results of tests in stock feeding, grain and forage production etc. This service to the farmers is without charge.



# Land Value Taxation

The following is an extract from a report issued some time ago by the Department of Municipal Affairs of the province. namely: "Saskatchewan's taxation assessments trend towards straight land tax, for, as intimated on many occasions, our municipal law does not lend itself to the penalizing of a man's thrift by making him pay taxes on his personal property, his herds, his barns, or his home. Throughout our 295 rural municipalities the land alone is assessed at its value. while no buildings in hamlets are at all assessable with the exception of elevators situated on non-assessable property such as a railway right-of-way. In that case the assessment is more like a fee than a tax, as the owners of the elevator will simply pay \$25 school taxes and \$50 municipal taxes to the secretary-treasurer's office. Otherwise the credit of the municipality, as well as its security, is on the land alone. This fact means much for the solidarity of our rural municipalities and helps to account for the good price so often received for their debentures."



CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY AND

(Photo by Courtesy C. P. R.)

There



## Telephones

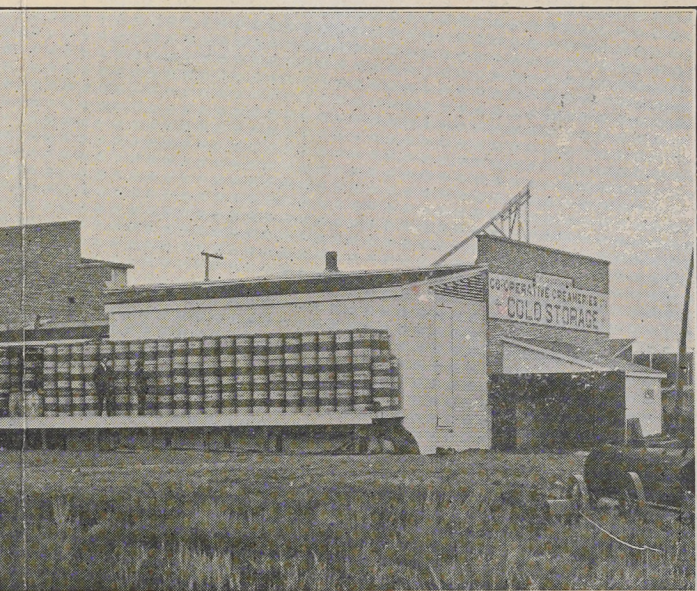
An important adjunct to farm life is the rural telephone. During the last few years six systems have been installed—and are in operation—in the territory adjacent to North Battleford.

## Land Values

Improved land in the North Battleford district can be purchased at from \$20 to \$40 per acre, the price varying according to the amount of improvements and the location. Unimproved land, both railway and privately owned, can be purchased on attractive terms at from \$14 per acre upwards.

## Agricultural Society

The North Battleford Agricultural Society is a local society, with a membership of over four hundred, which exists for the purpose of organizing activities with a view to aiding the betterment of farm conditions and stimulating improvement in live stock, grains and other products of the farm. Its program for the



AND COLD STORAGE PLANT

There are now five creameries in the North Battleford district.



present year includes:

Standing grain and forage crop competitions  
Good farming competition.

An agricultural and industrial exhibition on  
July 27th, 28th, and 29th.

Special competitions for boy and girl exhibitors of live stock and poultry.

Farm Boys' Camp on the first two days of the exhibition.

Short courses, or series of lectures, in agriculture.

Seed fair and poultry show next winter.

No district on the Continent can offer better agricultural opportunities than North West Saskatchewan. The soil is rich and is well watered and so far the price of the land is low. If stock raising, dairying and mixed farming can be made profitable anywhere, it certainly can here. Land seekers realize this and are pouring into the district by hundreds.

Not only are the agricultural opportunities great, but with a population in the district that promises soon to reach the one hundred thousand mark, it is evident that wide opportunities must present themselves to the investor, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the professional man. It should be remembered that development—as always—is proceeding west-erly and northerly. The City of North Battleford is located in a commanding position mid-way across the western Provinces and in the northern section. With the filling up of the railway gap between St. Walburg in Saskatchewan and Ste. Paul de Metis in Alberta, North Battleford will be the eastern terminus of a great line of railways, 300 miles in length, on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river—a vast fertile country where agricultural development is proceeding rapidly.



For further information regarding North  
Battleford and district apply to  
**COMMISSIONER, BOARD OF TRADE**  
North Battleford, Sask.  
Canada